Student risk assessment worksheet

This resource accompanies the article **How to teach risk assessment,** part of the **Teaching science skills series** in *Education in Chemistry* which can be viewed at: [rsc.li/401QNui](https://rsc.li/401QNui)

Learning objectives

1. Recognising hazards and evaluating risks in practical work
2. Identifying appropriate control measures to keep yourself and others safe

Introduction

Making a soluble salt is a practical experiment included in all 14–16 curriculums and this experiment provides a natural opportunity for learners to look at risk assessment in more detail.

Although it may seem straightforward, every year a high number of incidents and accidents stemming from this experiment are reported.

Our core practical video **Preparing a soluble salt** [rsc.li/3pmV9sw](http://rsc.li/3pmV9sw) shows a method for making salt that differs from the ‘standard’ approach to make it safer. You could ask your learners to watch the video, looking out for and noting down anything to do with health and safety before asking them to complete the task.

Scaffolding

Two printable student risk assessment worksheets have been provided. One has been partially completed with the hazards listed out to offer guidance for learners to start from. The second is a blank template offering more challenge or, as a follow-up task, for use with an alternative salt or an alternative experiment.

How to use the resource

This could be completed as a homework activity before or after they have carried out the practical experiment. It would also work as an activity in class with learners working together in groups or run as a whole class discussion.

Provide each learner or group with the partially completed or blank template.

The CLEAPSS student safety sheets are accessible to all and contain all the information required to complete the risk assessment. They can be accessed from [science.cleapss.org.uk/Resources/Student-Safety-Sheets/](file:///\\rsc\data\Shares\EPP\Education\Publishing%20and%20Editorial\Resources\EiC%20Resources\2023%2003B%20May%20skills%20supple\3%20Risk%20assessment\science.cleapss.org.uk\Resources\Student-Safety-Sheets\).

Prior to the lesson you may wish to print out the relevant sheets:

• SSS022 Sulfuric acid

• SSS040 Copper and its compounds

For further information on risk assessment, please see the CLEAPPS student risk assessment document, [science.cleapss.org.uk/resource/SSS096-Risk-assessment.pdf](file:///\\rsc\data\Shares\EPP\Education\Publishing%20and%20Editorial\Resources\EiC%20Resources\2023%2003B%20May%20skills%20supple\3%20Risk%20assessment\science.cleapss.org.uk\resource\SSS096-Risk-assessment.pdf).

Answers

An example answer is provided on the next pages.

Student risk assessment: example answer

**Name of salt being prepared:** copper sulfate

*Complete the sentences*

A **hazard** is anything which could cause harm, eg concentrated sulfuric acid, a bag on the floor or **hot tripod, Bunsen flame (or any other hazard)**.

A **risk** is the chance or probability of harm actually happening and the severity of that harm.

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| **Hazardous substance or procedure** | **Hazard** | **Precautions/control measures to reduce risk** |
| 1.4 M Sulfuric acid – see SSS022 | Irritant – it may harm the eyes and skin | Wear safety glasses  Use small amounts |
| Copper oxide (solid) – see SSS040 | Corrosive, irritant, dangerous to the environment  Can cause serious damage to the eyes, skin irritant, harmful if swallowed/inhaled  Toxic to aquatic life | Wear safety glasses  Use small amounts  Do not touch  Do not wash waste down the sink |
| Copper sulfate (solution and solid) – see SSS040 | Corrosive, irritant, dangerous to the environment  Can cause serious damage to the eyes, skin irritant, harmful if swallowed/inhaled  Toxic to aquatic life | Wear safety glasses  Do not take the copper sulfate crystals out of the lab  Wash hands at the end of the lesson  During the evaporating stage do not allow the solution to boil dry  Dispose of with care |

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| **Hazardous substance or procedure** | **Hazard** | **Precautions/control measures to reduce risk** |
| Heating the sulfuric acid at the start and reacting it with copper oxide | Spillage  Reactants getting too hot and boiling over | Carry out in a water bath – boil the water in a kettle |
| Evaporating the solution to form a saturated solution of copper sulfate | Spitting  Decomposition of copper sulfate crystals | Wear eye protection  Carry out in a conical flask so any spitting will hit the inside of the flask Use anti-bumping granules  Pay close attention and only heat for specified time  Control the Bunsen flame and do not allow the solution to boil dry |
| Pouring hot copper sulfate solution into an evaporating basin | Burn from touching hot apparatus  Danger of spillage | Use an insulated glove to pick up the conical flask or allow to cool before transferring  Pay close attention |